Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Anticipation Guide- World War I Intro

Before reading, mark a Yes or No (or True/False) in the boxes on the left. This is YOUR OPINION, so simply mark what you think.

After reading, mark a Yes/No (True/False) in the right hand side with the number of the paragraph where you found proof to make the statement true or false. List the numbers of all paragraphs that support your answer.

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| Before Reading | During Reading | After Reading | Paragraph Where Answer is Found |
|  | 1. Life in Europe was very peaceful before World War I. |  |  |
|  | 2. An alliance is when countries agree to fight against each other. |  |  |
|  | 3. European countries wanted to go to war to protect their property and their traditions. |  |  |
|  | 4. The event that sparked the beginning of World War I was the death of a leader. |  |  |
|  | 5. Many new weapons had been invented in the 1800s for war. |  |  |

Europe before World War I

Throughout history, European countries had fought against each other in many wars. In the late 1700s, Europe went through an Industrial Revolution where many new inventions were created. During the 1800s, inventors continued to create new ways to protect themselves against other countries through military weapons. They kept these new weapons a secret for fear that other countries would find out. This collecting of military weapons in case of war is called **militarism**. Collecting weapons can lead to war because countries are competing against each other and may want to use their new weapons against their enemies.

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| Real life examples: |

Some countries in Europe were friends, or **allies**. They decided to sign agreements to support each other with money or soldiers if problems happened. These agreements are called **alliances**. Sometimes countries would make agreements with more than one country and involve themselves in more problems. Many European countries had more than one alliance or agreement with more than one country. This is called a **system of alliances**. Alliances can lead to war because they can cause countries to become involved in a conflict in which they shouldn’t be involved only because they signed an agreement to support one another.

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| Real life examples: |

Starting in the 1500s with exploration, many European countries wanted to show their power by claiming colonies and taking over new lands. This continued into the 1800s until a few European countries owned much of Africa and South America. Taking over other countries and ruling them from far away is called **imperialism**. Some countries, like those of South America, got their freedom in the 1800s, but other countries did not. Imperialism can lead to war because the people who are under foreign rule may not like it and may use violence to try and gain their freedom.

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| Real life examples: |

After living in a country, or nation, for a while, people become proud of their country’s history, heritage, culture, and traditions. They can become so focused on their country that it causes competition or rivalry with other countries. To believe strongly in one’s country is called nationalism. This can lead to war because citizens believe that their country is the best and should win in a fight. It can make people too confident and cause them to want to fight.

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| Real life examples: |

All of these factors together made Europe an unpeaceful place to live in the early 1900s. Tensions between countries were getting stronger as more alliances formed, countries collected more weapons, controlled more countries and took greater pride in their own land. By 1914 Germany had increased its military the most, but so had Great Britain, France, and Russia.

The following countries had made alliances that they would support each other if one was pulled into battle:

* **Russia** and Serbia
* Germany and Austria-Hungary
* **France** and **Russia**
* **Britain** and **France** and Belgium
* Japan and **Britain**

It finally came to a head with one small incident that should have been a problem only in the country of Bosnia. This country was controlled by Austria-Hungary. The people of the country had strong nationalistic feelings for their neighbor country, Serbia, and wanted to be part of their country. They did not like having Austria-Hungary rule over them.

In June 1914, the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife were visiting Sarajevo, Bosnia. They were driving in a car and were attacked and killed by a Serbian nationalist, who was upset that Austria-Hungary had control over Bosnia. This sad day changed history for the whole world.

Austria-Hungary was mad that a Serbian murdered their archduke, so they declared war on Serbia. Since Russia had an alliance with Serbia, they got involved. Germany had wanted power and revenge for previous wars in their history and saw this as an opportune time to get what they wanted. Therefore, they declared war on Russia. That involved France against Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Germany and France were enemies, so Germany decided to attack them first. The best way to take over Paris, the capital of France, was to go through neutral Belgium. Great Britain had agreed to protect Belgium in the 1830s and decided to honor their agreement by declaring war on Germany. This made Japan enter the war. Within a few short months, many of the powerful European countries with strong armies, navies, and new weapons were ready to fight each other.

**Scene 1: At Recess**

Steve and Eric are talking at recess.

**Steve:** Hey Eric, have you seen my new Legos? They are the best yet.

**Eric:** Mine are much better than yours. I have the newest ones that just came out.

(Eric walks away)

(Jeremy walks in)

**Steve:** (talking to Jeremy) Did you hear that Eric has the newest Lego set? I have to go buy it today because MY Lego collection is the best. He can’t have a better collection than me.

**Bryce**: No way. I think your collection is better. Let’s help you get some more Legos than him.

**Scene 2: Basketball Court**

Annie, Sarah, and Beth are playing basketball at recess when Susan and Cathy walk up.

**Annie:** Hey, do you guys want to join in?

**Susan:** Join in? We are taking over this basketball court. It is now ours. I guess you can play for a little while longer.

**Beth:** We can all share and play together.

**Susan:** No, we can’t because we are better basketball players and need to teach you how to play correctly.

**Sarah**: I am leaving. (Tries to walk away).

**Cathy:** You can’t leave. We are in charge and I order you to stay here so we can show you the right way to make a basket.

**Scene 3: Playing at Recess**

Heather, Rachel, and Katelyn are playing at recess.

**Heather:** I am tired of people being mean to each other. It is just wrong.

**Rachel:** I agree.

**Katelyn:** I have an idea. Why don’t we make an agreement to help each other out. When someone is mean to any of us, we can work together to help them be nice. That way we won’t feel like we are alone.

**Heather:** That sounds great. Where is a piece of paper?

**Rachel** (writing on a paper): We agree to support and help each other if someone is mean to us. Sign here.

(all girls sign the paper)